

The *MARYLAND* GAZETTE

[XXth Year.]

THURSDAY, January 17, 1765.

[N^o. 1028.]

[From a late PAPER.]

A DISSERTATION upon OATHS, particularly STATE-OATHS.

NO People upon Earth are so infamously distinguished for swearing, whether common or political, as the English. This abominable Wickedness has rendered them Objects of Contempt and Ridicule in all foreign Countries; and there is great Reason to believe, that the Habit of common Swearing is derived from the Contempt which the frequent taking of State-Oaths has created amongst us. For the repeated Swearing required by Law, has taken away the Awe that should naturally accompany an Oath, which is a religious Act of the greatest Solemnity, except the receiving of the Holy Communion.

Of this, we have daily Instances in the Courts of Justice, where such Witnesses as are unacquainted with the Traffic of Swearing, are observed to tremble at the Apprehensions of it; though they are not conscious of any Guilt, nor have any Intentions but such as are conformable to Truth. But Time and Habit remove all those squeamish Disorders; and we daily observe the Indifference, or rather the Assurance of those, who are frequently obliged to take the State-Oaths, which are indeed considered with no other Reverence, than mere State Ceremonies.

I acknowledge myself so little skilled in this Trade of political Swearing, that I could never even guess at the Motives, for the Members taking the Oaths every Session, and upon every new Promotion. For our Fore-fathers never took the Oath of Allegiance but once; which was thought to produce the same Effect as if it had been taken every Day.

I will not insist on the Affront to Almighty God, by a repeated and unnecessary Invocation of his holy Name, which the Jews durst not mention, except on the most solemn and important Occasions; but which among Christians is continually mentioned upon the most trivial, scarce any Thing passing in Courts of Judicature without Affidavits, which are required even in the trifling Case of serving a Subpoena.

Every Master of a Ship, upon coming into Port, is obliged by Act of Parliament to swear to the Quantity and Quality of the Cargo; and it is the general Opinion, that there is not one Master in a Thousand, but is perjured on that Occasion; so that a Custom-house Oath is grown into a Proverb, which insinuates nothing less than Perjury.

The Church-wardens Oath is pretty much of the same Complexion. They are sworn well and truly to execute the Office of Church-wardens, within their respective Parishes, according to Articles then delivered to them, and faithfully to present every Person that has committed any Offence, or omitted any Duty therein mentioned, to the best of their Knowledge. By Virtue of this Oath, they are bound to present all that being of the Age of 16, do not receive the blessed Sacrament, three Times in the Year at least; all that do not come to Church on Lord's Days, and that do not come at the Beginning of Prayer; and all that do not observe to kneel and stand up, as the Rubrick does direct, during the whole Time of divine Service. The Words, as well as the Scope of this Oath, are obvious enough. It is certain, however, that it has no more Regard paid to it, than to a Custom-house Oath. For no one has ever heard of any Presentments upon such Omissions; nor indeed do Church-wardens

think themselves under any Obligation of Conscience to comply with them, though it is manifestly the End of their Oath that they should; so that their Parole would be as effectual, and prevent, at the same Time, the most palpable Perjury.

There is much of this unnecessary Swearing in Courts-Baron, and other inferior Jurisdictions.

But it is still more surprising, that the same dangerous Practice should prevail in the Universities. It is a melancholy Consideration, that a Student cannot pass through an Academic Education, without a String of Oaths, almost impossible to be performed. But there is nothing to be done in these celebrated Schools without Swearing; there can be no Admission into any College or Hall without an Oath; no Matriculation without an Oath, and Subscriptions; no Promotion to any Degree without Swearing, not only for the Candidates themselves, but for other Scholars in their Behalf. Whether so much swearing is not a dangerous Way of initiating Youth into the World; and whether Learning cannot be acquired without Oaths that are never intended to be kept, we must submit to the Determination of the Learned.

But nothing can give us a more shocking Idea of the Contempt of Oaths, than the Behaviour of the People in the Year 1723, when it was thought convenient, for some political Reasons, to set them a Swearing. Whether it was the Meaning of the Legislators, to have the whole Body of the People comprised in the Act, may afford Matter for Controversy; but it was understood in that Sense, and the Terror of the numerous Penalties and Disabilities for neglecting to take the Oath within the Time prescribed was so universal, that Persons in the most abject and obscure Stations, crowded to the Quarter-Sessions in all Parts of the Kingdom. At each of those was a Rendezvous of Persons of both Sexes, and almost of all Ages and Conditions, of the Lame and the Blind, of Idiots and Lunatics; there being no Exception in the Act in Favour of Persons under any Infirmitates either of Body or Mind. This was the State of that melancholy Affair, for the Truth of which I may appeal to the whole Nation. But what can never be enough regretted, is, that this general Swearing was performed with so little Deliberation or Decorum, that, on the contrary, it was a Subject of Mirth and Ridicule, the People marching in Troops with the same Air and Levity that is generally observed in those who frequent public Shows.

It may perhaps be objected, that Law-makers are not chargeable with the indecent Behaviour of those that take Oaths. But those who are vested with that high Power, must be always supposed to be well acquainted with the Genius and Bias of the People under their Guardianship; to have a thorough Insight into human Nature, the Passions and Weakness of Mankind; and in that Light, we must imagine them to be well apprised of the Contempt that generally accompanies the most sacred Duties of Religion, when they are notoriously prostituted to servile and temporary Ends. It was for that Reason that all the wise Law-givers of Antiquity, made it their principal Care to inspire their People with the most awful Sentiments concerning Oaths, looking upon them, very justly, as the strongest Barriers against the wicked Designs of profligate Men. And it is justly to be apprehended, that the Nation, where they are become the Objects of Wit and Railery, is hastening to its grand Corruption.

It is not amazing that such Practices should be not only tolerated, but encouraged in a Christian Country, in a Protestant Nation, which boasts of having the most pure and Apostolic Religion in the World! That conscientious and well-meaning Persons should be exposed to great Inconveniencies and Hardships, for not swearing by Oaths, and invoking the tremendous Name of God, in Confirmation of the Truth, or of their Belief of Things, which are either out of the Sphere of their own Knowledge, or are in themselves at least very dubious and uncertain?

Political Swearing was little known to our Ancestors: The following Oath was looked upon by them as a competent Security of the Subject's Loyalty. It wanted no Apology, except on the Score of the Obscurity of the Language, which may probably give some Offence to the nice Ears of the present Generation. *Here saith, that I, A. B. do from this Day forth, I will be true and faithful to our Sovereign Lord the King, and his Heirs, and Truth and Faith bear of Life and Member and Honour, and I will not know nor bear of any Damage intended unto him, that I will not defend.*

The Form of this Oath has undergone some Parliamentary Changes; but it agrees in Substance with that now in Fashion, which is in these Words. *I, A. B. do hereby promise and swear, that I will be faithful and true Allegiance to his Majesty King George.* The Terms of this Oath are so intelligible, that they want no explanatory Notes; every one that has the Use of his Understanding will readily comprehend them. But our other modern State Oaths and Declarations stand in Need of large Commentaries; add he who would be thoroughly skilled in them, must be no small Casuist. State-Oaths are the Offspring of Divisions in Principles of Religion and Government. When one Party is in Possession of Power, they let all Engines at Work to secure themselves by such Tests and Qualifications, as must gravel or suppress their Adversaries.

In the Debates about the Test Act, before it passed, it was urged by the Marquis of Halifax, "That Oaths are no Security to any State; no Man, says he, would ever sleep with open Doors, or unlock his Treasure or Plate, should all the Town be sworn not to rob him; so that the Use of multiplying Oaths, had been most commonly to exclude or disturb some honest conscientious Men, who would never have prejudiced the Government. The Oath imposed by the Bill contains these Clauses, the two former assentory, and the last promissory. Is it not worthy of the Consideration of the Bishops, to examine, whether assentory Oaths, which were properly appointed to give Testimony of a Matter of Fact, whereas a Man is capable to be fully assured by the Evidence of his Senses, can lawfully be made Use of to confirm or invalidate doctrinal Propositions; and whether that legislative Power, which imposes such an Oath, doth not necessarily assume to itself an Infallibility. And as for promissory Oaths, it is hoped those learned Prelates will consider the Opinion of a Grotius, who seems to make it clear, that such Oaths are forbidden by our Saviour in the Gospel; and whether it would not become the Fathers of the Church, when they have well weighed that and other Proofs of the

"New Testament, to be more tender of
"swearing Oaths, than hitherto the great
"Men of the Church have been!"

Amongst the many other pernicious Effects
of such Party Oaths it is not the least, that
they establish a dangerous Precedent in the
Nation. For should it be the Fate of the
Party that imposes them to be overthrown,
as it has often happened, they all must natu-
rally expect the same Measures from their
Opponents: So that from such shameful and
unchristian Practices, we can expect nothing
but political Swearing and Tests, which is a
strange Method of propagating the Protestant
Religion.

Should we take a Survey of all other Nati-
ons, we shall discover no Footsteps of any
other Oaths, but those of Fidelity, Oaths of
Office, and such as are administered in Courts
of Justice, for the Support or Manifestation
of Truth or Facts.

There were no juramental Tests among
the People of God, though none were ever
more jealous of their Religion, or more
watchful of Strangers and Profelytes.

There was no public Oath established a-
mongst the Romans, but the military Oath,
which in some Measure may be called an
Oath of Fidelity.

I may venture to affirm, that the Oath of
Supremacy was the first Test Oath that was
ever established by Law in any Christian
Country.

There are no Test Oaths in any other
Protestant Country in Europe, nor any other
State Oath, but that of Fidelity; though it
must be acknowledged, they have the In-
terest of Religion as much at Heart as we;
so that I may say, Test Oaths are all of our
own proper Manufacture.

LONDON, October 5.

THE newly elected Polish Monarch is the Son
of Count Poniatowski, who was a Colonel
of the Swedish Guards of King Stanislaus of Po-
land, and a Nobleman of uncommon Merit. His
Attachment to the Person of Charles the XIIIth
of Sweden was such, that he followed him into U-
kraine as a Volunteer, without any Post in his Army.
He was a Man of invincible Courage, and of great
Calmness and Presence of Mind in the most im-
minent Danger. He was the chief Instrument in
saving and carrying off the Swedish Hero from the
Battle of Poltawa, when desperately wounded;
for which Service he was promoted to the Rank of
a General. He also preserved the Life of that
Prince a second Time, at the Battle of Rugen in
Pomerania. He afterwards acted as Ambassador
from Charles XII. at Constantinople; which Du-
ty he discharged with extraordinary Address. His
Son, the present King of Poland, who inherits all
the Virtues of his illustrious Father, is about five
Feet Seven in Stature, about 35 Years of Age,
has a majestic Aspect, a piercing Eye, and possesses
great Courage, tempered with Reason; his natural
Parts, which are strong and quick, are improved
by a very liberal Education; he is blessed with
the Gift of Memory in a very extraordinary Man-
ner; he speaks several Languages in great Per-
fection, and is a Lover of the Arts and Sciences.
This Monarch visited London in the Year 1754,
remained in England from the Beginning of Sep-
tember to the latter End of December, and when
in Town lodged at Mr. Croppenhole's, in Suffolk-
Street, near the Mews. During his Stay in this
Kingdom he made a Tour through South-Britain,
and examined every Thing worthy the Attention
of an ingenious and curious Traveller. He went
two or three Times to Westminster-Abbey, and
examined the most remarkable Inscriptions on the
ancient Monuments there; he was also in the
Golden Gallery at the Top of St. Paul's Church,
where he wrote his Name. He liked England,
and was full of the Persons in gentle Life with
whom he conversed; but considered the lower
Class in a very unfavourable Light, for account of
some Manners which he observed to be a Spent of
and from thence had too hastily formed his Opin-
ion of the Behaviour of the whole Body of the
common People.

Oct. 16. On the Arrival of the Pigot from Ben-
gal, the Company's Affairs were depressed as in
a very desperate Situation. The Truth, by the
best Information is, that the fugitive Nabob

Colim Ally Khan, late, with his Treasures, joined
the Schah Zadah, and the Nabob of Oude, who
have promised to assist him in invading the Pro-
vince of Bengal, but that as yet they had made no
Motion. The Schah Zadah and the Nabob of
Oude have for these Three Years been in such
Want of Money, that they have not been able to
advance a Step towards the Capital of Delhi,
where the Schah Zadah has an undoubted Right
to the Throne of the Moguls. It is therefore no
Wonder that they should receive with open Arms
a Man, who brought them so much Treasure as
Colim Ally is reported to have carried out of Ben-
gal. For in India, more than in any other
Country of the World, Money covers every Crime,
and sanctifies every Character. However, it is
not improbable that the Schah Zadah, as soon as
he has exhausted Colim Ally's Treasures, will pay
no farther Regard to his Interests. In the mean
Time, to put the worst that can happen, we will
suppose the Three Confederates determined to at-
tack the Dominions of Jaffer Ally Khan, the pre-
sent Nabob of Bengal; a Supposition so very rea-
sonable, that it was foreseen, and was prognos-
ticated in one of the General Courts held last May,
and urged as a Reason for Lord Clive's going
abroad. To repel this Invasion, Colonel Carnac,
who has once before defeated the Schah Zadah,
and whose Abilities as a Soldier are well known,
is at the Head of 1300 Europeans, and a large
Body of Sepoys, at the Western Extremity of the
Province of Bahar, through which, for the Space
of 300 Miles, the Enemy will have to fight their
Way before they come to the Frontiers of Bengal,
and it will likewise be necessary that they reduce
Patna, the Capital of Bahar, in their March.
The Time they will have to effect all this, is on-
ly Three Months; from the End of March, when
the Ship Pigot left India, to the End of June, when
the setting in of the Rains will render all Roads
impassable, and stop all military Operations for
the next Three Months. In the Month of July
and August, before the Rains are ended, will ar-
rive the Ships sent from England last Season with
Recruits, of which, the Number, I am informed,
amount to 1511 Soldiers; and in December will,
in all Probability, arrive Lord Clive himself, with
the Field Officers that accompanied him. When
it is considered that the Schah Zadah, in the Year
1760, altho' at the Head of an Army, offered to
sling himself, his Fortunes, and his whole State,
under Clive's Protection, it may be imagined he
will no sooner hear of his Arrival, than he will
seek all Means of reconciling himself to the Eng-
lish; for, romantic as it may seem, it is very cer-
tain that the Schah Zadah, and every Prince in
the Empire, who have any Connections with the
English, have a Veneration, almost equal to Su-
perstition, for the Fortune of Clive.

October 19. The greatest Number of public and
private Bills, we are informed, are now finished,
for the Inspection of Parliament, that have ever
been presented in any one Session for twenty Years
past.

We hear that near 200 Copies of N^o 46 of the
North Briton, the Manuscript of which was said
to be found among Mr. Wilkes's Papers, have
been transcribed, and given away. It is also said
to be of an infinite worse Tendency than N^o 45.

Last Week a poor Boy was stopped by a High-
wayman on Hadley Common; the Boy said he
had but a Halfpenny in his Pocket, but that a
young Man, his Fellow Servant, was about a Mile
behind him, with some Meat in a Bag, and under
the Meat he might find what he wanted; the
Highwayman rode off and stop the young Fellow;
when, after tumbling the Meat out of the Bag into
the Road, he found at the Bottom two Halfpennies.

Mrs. Henrietta Wolfe, Mother of the late brave
General Wolfe, has left the Sum of Two Hundred
Pounds to the Magdalen Charity.

October 20. We hear that the French have now
Orders lying in Ireland for 20,000 Barrels of Beef;
which the Government having Intelligence of, is-
sued out a Proclamation to prevent their Orders
being completed. As this was the greatest Order
the French ever gave before, what can it be for?

An Ingressor in the Butter Way only, and who
is well known in this City, it is said will lose full
1000*l.* by permitting the Importation of that
Commodity from Ireland.

It is computed the Demands from New-England
for Iron Ware, have this Year sunk upwards of
Ten Thousand Pounds; as the People of that Pro-
vince now fabricate the more common Articles
among themselves.

A Foundry of Cannon Balls is now successfully
carried on at Quebec, which finds great Vent at
the French and Spanish Islands.

Four new New-England built Vessels, from 10
to 20 Tons, mostly Sloops and Schooners, have
been sold to the French Agents since the 1st of June.

October 22. We hear the Duty for rendering
foreign built Ships free in this Kingdom, will be
further augmented next Session, for the greater
Encouragement of the Art of Ship-Building in the
British American Plantations.

It is said English Women are in the greatest De-
mand in the new ceded Islands, as the domestic
Business is, for Want of them, wholly committed
to Negroes. At Liverpool Commissions have
come over, to engage White Servants at any Rate.

Extract of a Letter from Madrid.

"An accidental Discovery has lately been
made, from which the greatest commercial Ad-
vantages are expected. By recent Letters from
the Havannah, there is Advice that a Ship from
the South Seas having put into a Port of the Conti-
nent South of Brazil, the Watering People on Shore
found the Land almost covered with Salt-Petre,
spontaneously growing upon the Surface. Samples
of it has been sent over, which is found equal to
the best imported from the East-Indies.

Oct. 23. The Beginning of last Week 3 Chero-
kee Kings arrived at the Black Bear in Piccadilly,
with their Attendants, in nine Post-Chaises; they
were brought over by Capt. Timberlake, who
brought over the former Cherokee Kings, and re-
sides amiable in St. Martin's Street, Leicester-
Fields.

We have the Pleasure to acquaint all Friends to
the Protestant Interest, that the late Mrs. Henrietta
Wolfe has left a Legacy of One Thousand Pounds,
to the Incorporated Society in Dublin, for prom-
oting English Protestant Working Schools in Ireland.

A private Letter from Paris mentions, that the
Land Forces now assembling at Brete, are not so
much to augment the Fortifications of that Place,
as to be ready to embark on board a Squadron
now collecting there, on a secret Expedition of
great Importance; but its Destination is unknown.

Oct. 24. The Cargo of the Diamant, a Spanish
Register Ship, lately arrived at Cadix, consists
of 1,628,254 heavy Pistols in coined Money;
44,511 duros, ditto; 573,409 duros, in Doubloons;
1593 Marks of wrought Plate, and 11,142 heavy
Pistols in wrought Gold, with large Quantities of
Cocoa, and other valuable Goods.

We hear the North-American Colonies en-
deavouring to rival the Mother Country in divers
material Articles of Manufacture, with occasion
some wholesome Regulations shortly to take place,
in particular with Regard to the future Trans-
migration of Artificers out of the Kingdom.

It is said fresh Remonstrances were dispatched
last Saturday Night to Paris, touching the in-
ferrible Entrance of the French Governor of
Goree, into the River Gambia, in Africa.

BOSTON, December 20.

Extract of a Letter from Cape Bay, Dec. 10. 1764.

"Last Friday Morning arrived here one of his
Majesty's Cutters, or armed Sloops, called the
Gaspee, Thomas Allen Commander. She came
to Anchor just at the Mouth of the Harbour, and
the Wind being South-West, a Number of Vessels
belonging to this Port happened to arrive the same
Day, some from the West-Indies, and others from
Boston, Rhode-Island, &c. Master Allen brought
them all to, boarded them, and pressed a Number
of their Hands, all of which belonged to this
Town; one in particular, was Mate of one of the
Vessels, and another had a Wife and young Chil-
dren depending upon the Father's Return to sup-
port them. The Friends of one or two went down
to the Cutter, to plead for the Relief of the poor
distressed Men; but all to no Purpose, and meeting
with ill Treatment, irritated a Number of heavy
Fellows belonging to the Town, who gathered to-
gether on Saturday Morning, and immediately
upon Master Allen's coming ashore with the Yawl,
they seized said Yawl, and carried her to the Top
of a high Hill, the Back of the Town, and set a
Guard upon her, in order to secure the Retreat of
the Captain and Men to their Vessel, and then a
Number surrounded the Captain of the Cutter, and
showing a true British Spirit, insisted upon his giv-
ing immediate Orders to give the poor pressed
Men their Liberty, which he promised, upon his
Honour, he would, upon his going on board.
They would not take his Word, but made him
give written Orders to his Officer on board to deli-
ver up the Men; and insisted on his staying a
Hostage till their Redemption; which he com-
plied with, whilst a Number went and fetched up
the Men; after which they brought down the Yawl,
launched her in the Water, and delivered her safe
to him, not using him in the least rough Manner
during their whole Proceeding."

NEW-YORK, December 22

On Monday last was held a Meeting of the Society for promoting Arts, Agriculture and Commerce, in this Province, when the Committee for Arts made their Report, which being considered by the Society, the following Articles and Resolutions were agreed on, and ordered to be published, viz.

FOR the greatest Quantity of Pot Ash (not less than five Tons) made in this Province in the Year 1765, ———— 250 0 0

For the greatest Quantity of Linen Yarn spun under the Direction of one Person in this Province, in 1765, ———— 30 0 0

Regarding being had to the Quality, ———— 1 0 0

For the second Ditto, ———— 25 0 0

For the third Ditto, ———— 20 0 0

For the fourth Ditto, ———— 15 0 0

For the fifth Ditto, ———— 10 0 0

For the greatest Quantity of Linen Cloth made under the Direction of one Person in this Province, in 1765, Regarding being had to the Quality, ———— 25 0 0

For the second Ditto, ———— 20 0 0

For the third Ditto, ———— 15 0 0

For the fourth Ditto, ———— 10 0 0

For the fifth Ditto, ———— 5 0 0

For the greatest Quantity of Tow Cloth made under the Direction of one Person in this Province, in 1765, ———— 15 0 0

For the second Ditto, ———— 10 0 0

For the third Ditto, ———— 5 0 0

For the greatest Quantity of Wove Thread Stockings (not less than 3 Threads) made under the Direction of one Person in this Province, in 1765, ———— 10 0 0

For the second Ditto, ———— 5 0 0

For tanning the best 20 Hides of Bend Leather in this Province, in 1766, ———— 12 0 0

For tanning the best Sole Leather, not less than 50 Hides, in 1766, ———— 20 0 0

For the best made 100 Pair of Women's Shoes, the Soles to be of Leather tanned in this Province, and covered with Stuff, ———— 10 0 0

For the best dress'd Hundred Deer Skins, for Breeches, ———— 10 0 0

For the best made 100 Pair of Beaver Skin Gloves, ———— 10 0 0

For making the greatest Quantity of good Pan-Tiles (not less than Thirty Thousand) in the Year 1765, ———— 25 0 0

For raising from the Quarry and manufacturing, and bringing to this Market, in 1765, the greatest Quantity of good Slate (not less than 200 Squares) for covering Houses, ———— 25 0 0

For curing the greatest Quantity of Sturgeon (not less than 100 Kegs) ———— 20 0 0

For the greatest Quantity of Whale Oil, made in 1765, and brought to this Market, being the Produce of Whales, taken by the Crew of any Vessel belonging to this Port, ———— 56 5 0

For the second Ditto, ———— 57 10 0

For the third Ditto, ———— 58 2 6

The Mode of Proof, to entitle the respective Gainers to the above Bounties, will be hereafter published in the News Papers.

Time not permitting to determine upon the Bounties, recommended in the Report of the Committee for Agriculture; the Consideration thereof was referred to the next Meeting.

Upon the Report made by the Committee for Schemes of Economy, the Society came to the following Resolutions, viz.

That no Member of the Society, after 6 Months, on the Death of any Relation put himself in Mourning.

That to retrench the ill-timed, and pernicious Extravagance of our Funerals, no Member give any Scarfs (except to the Clergy) nor hot Wine, to any Person whatever.

That no Member do receive into his Service any Overseer, or Gardener, or white Servant, Male or Female, who shall not be able to produce a Recommendation in Writing, from the Master, or Mistress, whom they last served in this Colony.

And Notice is hereby given, That there will be a Meeting of the Society, on Monday Evening next, at 6 o'Clock, at Mr. Francis's.

ANNAPOLIS, January 17.

The River Swains is now so Clear of Ice, that the Boats pass.

Thursday last came to, at the Mouth of Swains, the *Buffy*, Captain NICHOLAS ANDREW, from

British, bringing back a large Quantity of the said

one Score of the King's Ballpowder, and being

By Letter from London, we learn, That the

the Boat cannot get Cough the Bay, in distress

of the Bay for the most part, during Winter

For **SOLD**, at the Printing Office, **THE MARYLAND ALMANACK** for the present Year.

Price 8 Coppers single, 5 s. per Dozen.

AS I am come to a Resolution to decline the Business of TAVERN-KEEPING in a very short Time, in order to wind up my Affairs, I give this public Notice to all those who are indebted to me, either by Bond, Note, or upon Account, to come and discharge the same at once before March next, on pain of no longer indulgence will be given. My sole Motive for this pressing Requisition, is, from a real Desire I have to make good my Engagements to those Gentlemen whom I correspond with; therefore I hope I may not be compelled to make use of any further Arguments with my good Customers for their Compliance. (6*)

HENRY GASSAWAY.

THE Subscriber has now opened his TANNERY at UPPER MARCHBURN, and will take in HIDES to TAN against the Middle of March, at the following Rates, viz. Sole Hides at Five Shillings, Upper Dittos Tanned and Curried at Eight Shillings each Hide. As they will be tanned whole, without fitting, they can be cut out to more Advantage in Shoes, or any other Use. He will give Ready Cash for Hides and Skins of all Kinds. He has for Sale a Parcel of Goat-Skins, which make exceeding good Chair Bottoms; also some Shoes and Check Handkerchiefs, at the lowest Rates. (6*)

THOMAS ALLAN.

THE Subscriber intending to decline keeping a PUBLIC HOUSE on the first of May next, desires all Persons Indebted to him, to settle their Accounts, by Cash, Tobacco, or Bonds, by the Fifteenth of March next; otherwise he will be necessitated, in his own Defence, to oblige them; and all those who fail, may depend on being Sued or Warranted, as the several Debts require (without Respect of Persons); which will be very disagreeable to

Their very humble Servant,

BENJAMIN PHILLIPOTT.
Pork, Wheat, or Corn, will be taken in Pay, if brought by the Tenth of February.

THERE is at the Plantation of Andrew Hoof, at the Mouth of Anti-Batan, in Frederick County, taken up as Strays, Two Mares:

The one a middle-sized Grey, branded on the near Shoulder N, and is dock'd.

The other a small Bay, has no discernable Brand, but has a small Star in her Forehead, and is dock'd.

The Owner or Owners may have them again, on proving Property, and paying Charges.

AS the Copartnership of THOMAS RICHARDSON and COMPANY is now Dissolved, all Persons Indebted to the said Company, are desired to call at their late Store in Church-Street, Annapolis, and pay off their respective Balances; and those whose Accounts are now standing open in their Books, are desired to call and settle the same, by giving Bond and Security, if required; for which longer Indulgence will be given. And those who neglect to comply with so moderate a Request, may depend on being Sued without Loss of Time. (6*)

THOMAS RICHARDSON & Comp.

THE BUSINESS, as usual, is carried on at the late Store of Thomas Richardson and Company, where may be had all Kinds of European and East-India GOODS: Cables, Ropes, Riggings, Anchors, Salt Dicks, and all Kinds of Ship Chandlery Ware: Likewise, West-India Rum by the Hoghead, old Madeira Wine by the Pipe, and Brandy and Molasses by the Hoghead, on very reasonable Terms. (6*)

STEWART & RICHARDSON.

For the House of Annapolis, taken up as a

in his Power, a House taken up as a

The Owner may have them again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

TO BE SOLD in the HIGHWAY, on the 24th of this instant January, at the House of William Kirkland, at the Head of South River.

ONE or Two fine Country-born SLAVES, one of them is a sober well-behaved Fellow, can handle Carpenters' and Coopers' Tools very well, and is a very good Sawyer; he has also been used to going by Water, and working on board Ships.

Likewise, A Bed, Table, Chair, and many other Things.

(*)

WILLIAM KIRKLAND.

RAN away from the Subscriber, living near Calvert County, January 7, 1765, a Negro Man named London, about 35 Years of Age, and about 5 Feet 7 Inches high, of a yellow Complexion, slender in his Speech, if examined strictly, how long'd, and when he talks, was content of his Mouth stands away, and is a Cooper and Carpenter by Trade. Whoever takes up the said Negro, if in the County aforesaid, and brings him to the Subscriber, shall receive Forty Shillings Reward: If taken 30 Miles from Home, Five Pounds: And if out of the Province, Seven Pounds, and reasonable Charges. (6*)

ROBERT FREELAND.

TO BE SOLD.

A TRACT of LAND adjoining to the Town of Nottingham, on Patuxent River, in Prince George's County, called *Beauvoir's Pasture*, containing 220 Acres; whereon is a new Dwelling House 28 by 26 Feet, finished in a very neat and convenient Manner; a new Kitchen 20 by 16 Feet (under which is a small Stone Cellar); and a stable. About Half the Tract is fine hard Marl, which may easily be improved to very great Advantage: The other Part is very level, and of a good Soil. The Situation is very convenient for either a Merchant or Tavern Keeper. Also a Lot of Ground in the Town of Nottingham, whereon is a very good Stone House 30 Feet square, with a good Store Room, Lumber Room, Compting Room, with a Brick Chimney thereto, and a Lodging Room, on the first Floor: Above Stairs there is Three good Rooms, completely finished, and in good Repair; there is also a good Cellar under the House, the full Size thereof, with Three convenient Rooms therein. The Whole to be sold together, or separately, as the Purchaser chooses, for *London Bills of Exchange, Sterling or Current Money*, upon very reasonable Terms.

All Persons Indebted to the Estate of *Colonel Beauvoir*, late Deceased, are desired to come and discharge their respective Balances by the Tenth Day of February next; otherwise they may depend on being Sued and Warranted, without Respect to Persons. (6*)

WILLIAM BRANES, junior, Executor.

AS I have given up the Business of STAY-MAKING for some Time to Mr. JOSEPH FOARD, This is to request all my old Customers to settle their Accounts, as soon as possible, that I may have it in my Power to wind up the same: And as I have been at Pains to instruct the said FOARD sufficient to carry on the Business in the best Manner, after acknowledging myself obliged to them for their Encouragement to me, I shall be very Thankful for the Continuance of their Custom till to him. (6*)

CHARLES WALLACE.

MR. CHARLES WALLACE having given me up the Business of STAY-MAKING, and furnished me with a complete Assortment of GOODS for carrying it on; I hereby give Notice to his Customers and Others, who shall please to Employ me, That their Orders for STAYS will be executed in the best Manner; and as the Business cannot be carried on but at a great Expence, I hope they will always contrive me the Money as soon as possible, after receiving the Stays, as I shall allow a considerable Abatement in the Price, for prompt Pay, or Three Months Credit. (6*)

JOSEPH FOARD.

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